

Watch This Space Each Saturday For
Up-to-the-Minute Farm News and
Market Activities.

Tuberculin Test Figures Show Alarming Need for Pure Bred Livestock in St. Joseph County

Future Outlook Discouraging
Unless New Blood Is Brought
Into Herds.

Some startling, not to say alarming, figures have been disclosed during the course of the tuberculin testing work now going on in this county. The figures have in mind do not refer to the number of reactors, nor to the number of persons who do not appear to take the testing proposition seriously, but to the almost negligible number of pure bred animals in each township.

Sixty-two farms in German township reported 487 cows over six months old. In this township only six pure bred sires could be located.

In Centre township the figures were even more startling. In 73 farms 779 cows were tested and of this number only six pure bred bulls were reported by Dr. Howard who did the work.

In Greene township, where the work of testing is in progress and about half completed only three pure bred sires have been located so far.

Pure-Breds Scarce.
It can readily be seen at a glance that, should the figures of German and Centre townships be borne out in the same ratio through the remaining townships to be tested, St. Joseph county is sadly lacking in the kind of breeding stock that will build up desirable dairy herds of this community.

Sire Is Half the Herd.
Authorities tell us that the bull is more than half the herd. This being true, it would be highly profitable for many of our farmers who are losing money on their dairy cattle to cull out the poor stuff, reduce the size of their herds by selling off the non-producers and invest the proceeds in a pure bred sire. Then, in the course of time the herd would be regenerated on a sound foundation of pure blooded stock.

A Neighborhood Bull.
If the proposition does not appear to be sound business for farmers individually to have a pure bred sire on their place, would it not be a good plan for two or more dairymen in a community to pool their interests and purchase a pure bred sire? No such has been written about the pure-bred animal that no sound thinking person can doubt that a purebred given the same care and attention to scrub animals is worth many times its cost.

A Prominent Dairy County.
St. Joseph county has long been one of the most prominent dairy counties of the state; it is most surprising that more attention has not been given to the raising of the strain of its herds. It has been pointed out that if there were several good grade bulls in the herds the situation would be more hopeful, but as a matter of fact most of scrub animals are entirely too light and there are too many of them.

Continuation of the Use of This Type of Animals for Breeding Purposes will mean a continued disappointment to their owners not only in present, but in future quality of dairy products.

Farmers to be Congratulated.
Farmers of St. Joseph county are to be congratulated that the majority of them have had the foresight to get their names on the accredited herd agreements while the funds have been available. Quite a few animals have been taken from their herds through having tuberculosis. Not as many, however, as have been

taken from other counties. In fact St. Joseph county is quite a bit below the average of some Indiana counties. At the present rate it is estimated about 400 animals will be taken from the county by the time the work is completed. This means that about that number of worthless animals have been removed. What will replace them? If each one of those taken out of the county could be replaced by a pure bred cow, or a pure bred bull St. Joseph county farmers in a short while would be many times better off than they are now.

Pure Breds or Scrubs?
As a prominent breeder of pure bred stock said to me, this work will take a long time to even the whole with the present number of pure bred animals.

With the tuberculosis cleanup work well under way why not turn our attention now to the task of getting enough pure bred dairy cattle into St. Joseph county to build up our herds equal to, or better than those of other Indiana counties?

"St. Joseph county—famous for its pure bred"—would be a much better slogan than St. Joseph county—famous for its scrubs."

TESTING FOR T. B. GOES STEADILY ON IN ST. JOE COUNTY

If the Funds Hold Out, the Entire County Will Be Tested Soon.

Testing cattle for tuberculosis in St. Joseph county is still progressing well. So many farmers have indicated their desire for the test that it was necessary to put another veterinarian to work in this county. Dr. Charles Dobson, federal veterinarian, is now assisting Dr. C. T. Howard.

Work in Green township is well under way and Dr. Howard expressed his opinion Friday night that he thought the work in that township would be complete this coming week.

Liberty township, having the most accredited herd agreements signed up will be the next township to receive the test.

Members of Green, German and Centre townships should consider themselves fortunate, inasmuch as they have completed their area work as there is a continuing rumor that will not down, that the funds for this work is running low and there is considerable speculation as to whether or not there will be enough federal aid state funds to complete the entire county.

It is sincerely hoped by everyone interested in this work that St. Joseph county will be entirely cleaned out of tubercular cattle, for past experience has proven that a few reactors in a community can soon infect several healthy animals.

Then too, should it become a law that everyone must test their cattle there is grave doubt expressed regarding and indemnity being paid. One thing is certain, tuberculosis is a great menace to humanity as well as to cattle and it is only a question of time before most drastic measures will be adopted to stamp out this dreaded malady.

STRANGE FLOWER
One of the strangest flowers, and one that is not often seen, because it only blossoms after night, has fallen, and then withers before dawn comes. In the cereus, except in bloom, this plant, one of the few turning night into day, is unattractive.

DAYTON D. MANGUS
Republican Candidate for
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
St. Joseph County
Vote for three Candidates

T. H. Jackson
Democratic Candidate for State Representative



Mr. Jackson, a "dirt farmer" for more than sixty years in St. Joseph county, solicits your support at the primary election, Tuesday, May 2. If nominated and elected, he promises his hearty and aggressive support to all legislation favorable to St. Joseph county.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SWAT ENEMIES OF FRUIT TREES

With Frost Dangers About
Passed, the Fight on Insects
Should Start.

While the danger of frost damage to fruit is practically over, we should now turn our attention to the common enemies of all fruit, namely, aphids, fruit flies, scale insects and, in fact, all insects that mar the beauty and quality of fruit.

In the matter of applying spray the old adage of an ounce of prevention certainly fits the case.

An early spray, provided the proper kind of materials are used, is most urgently advised if we hope to have good fruit and plenty of it.

The following is said to be one of the best spray schedules for this section of the country. It is recommended for plums and cherries, by Purdue university and has the endorsement of the County Agricultural Agent, E. C. Bird.

First Summer Spray:—Applied just as the leaf buds burst in the spring for the curculio, using one pound of powdered or two pounds of paste arsenate of lead and two pounds of hydrated lime to 50 gallons of water. If aphids are present at the time of application, add one-half pint of nicotine-sulfate to every 50 gallons of solution.

Second Summer Spray:—Applied just after the petals fall for brown-rot, powdery mildew, leaf-spot and cicadas, using concentrated lime-sulfur (1) diluted one to fifty and one pound of powdered or two pounds of paste arsenate of lead and two pounds of lime.

Third Summer Spray:—The same as above, applied when the fruit is about the size of buckshot.

Additional applications of a fungicide at intervals of two weeks will be necessary in many cases to control brown-rot on the plum.

Cherries should have an additional spray after the fruit is picked to control the leaf spot effectively.

For apples the following is recommended:

For Summer Spray:—Important for the control of Scab, Curculio, aphids, Canker Worm, Etc. Materials used—Concentrated lime-sulfur (1) diluted one to fifty and four gallons of water and one and one-half pound of powdered or three pounds of arsenate of lead to every 50 gallons of water.

The recommendation of arsenate of lead has been increased due to the great prevalence of curculio. When apple aphids are present add one-half pint of 40 percent nicotine sulfate solution to every 50 gallons of combined lime sulfur and arsenate of lead.

Apply just after the leaf buds, but before the blossom opens. Spray the twig ends carefully so as to strike the newly hatched aphids on the young unfolding buds.

Second Summer Spray:—Applied primarily as a control for the Codling Moth. Materials used—Same as first summer spray. Apply just after the petals fall, before calyx lobes have closed over the calyx tubes.

This is the most important spray for the control of codling moth and should be applied just as soon after the petals fall as possible. When a large orchard is to be sprayed it is often better not to wait until all petals have fallen, though spraying in full bloom is never advisable. At this time a maximum amount of poison can be forced into the calyx cup. If aphids are still present nicotine may be added as suggested for the first summer spray.

Further information pertaining to fruit trees, their care and cultivation can be obtained by calling at the county agricultural agent's office in the basement of the court house.

This concern is now organized on approved lines and is doing more than \$5,000,000 worth of business each month, which makes it one of the largest co-operative marketing concerns in the country, and its success depends upon efficient management.

In Dairy Sections.
The milk business, as carried on in years gone by is a good example; the farmer bought his farm, stocked it and equipped it with tools and machinery; he carried the overhead and depreciation, planted and cultivated the crops, harvested them and then fed them to the cows, he milked the cows, cooled the milk and delivered it to the station; the distributor took it from the platform and put it on the consumer's doorstep, and for these services the farmer got one-third the retail price and the distributor two-thirds, and they say the farmer is not efficient.

The co-operative marketing idea has spread to the fruit sections of this state and is resulting in many improvements in packing, grading and shipping, and the co-operative brand is becoming known for reliability and quality.

Forty Million Pounds Handled.
Wool pools have been formed in 18 states and 40,000,000 pounds of wool were handled last year and is about all sold. The producer has been educated to better grading and the wool is shipped straight from the warehouse to the textile mill, eliminating two or three middlemen and additional handling of freight.

The grower is organizing so are the live stock, sugar beet and many other industries.

Cooperative Marketing Illustrated



Direct from the producer to the consumer. That's the idea. No middleman, no terminal charges, no service charges, no transportation charges, together with immediate delivery. This is, indeed, the ideal cooperative condition, especially so for the consumer, in this case.

The illustration was obtained at Roy H. Wolfe's farm, northeast of the city. Mrs. Wolfe is assisting Tabby, who is a very willing actor in the illustration.

INDIANA SHEEP AND WOOL GROWERS MET

Interesting Session Recently Held at Indianapolis—Outlook Encouraging.

At the annual meeting of sheep producers and wool growers from 31 counties in Indiana which met at Indianapolis recently much activity was manifested in the sheep business in Indiana as indicated by the reports of individual representatives from various parts of the state. During the past year 62 county farm bureaus have completed successfully from one to three sheep projects. At this time breeding ewes will sell at public auction from \$8 to \$10 per head.

On a Paying Basis.
The meeting was called to order by Chairman T. J. Ferris, Pleasant Lake, Ind., who said: "Indiana sheep business is now on a paying basis. The feed, the breeder and the producer of all market lambs and wool should feel encouraged. Many of our lambs have gone to market at a price of 10 to 14 cents per pound. During the entire past season co-operative shipping associations have done much towards helping farmers with small flocks to get full value for their lambs. Co-operative shipping associations have done much to improve the quality of the lambs in Indiana because it encourages docking and castrating. Whenever a farmer sells his lambs through the co-operative shipping associations he soon realizes it pays to dock and castrate. Farmers that sell their lambs to local buyers get the same price for undocked and uncastrated lambs as they do for those docked and castrated, even when the open market makes two or three dollars per hundred difference on this alone. Likewise co-operative wool marketing is helping farmers to get full value for their wool. Especially is this helping the producer of good merchantable wool."

Reports from individual wool growers showed that 50 percent of all farmers marketing wool co-operatively in 1921 were well pleased with the results. This discussion brought out the fact that two classes of producers were not satisfied with co-operative wool marketing. The first in this group are those farmers producing seedy, burry and wool of similar character. The second class in this group are those growing second class wools. If this class of folks can be benefited by co-operative wool marketing they must grow better wool and of more merchantable quality.

The meeting adopted the policy outlined by the Indiana Farm Bureau with regard to handling wool in 1922. The points in regard to this policy may be stated as follows:

1. That Indiana will continue co-operative wool marketing in 1922 by merchandising their wool direct from the farm to the manufacturer through the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers association warehouse, Columbus, Ohio.

2. That only members of County Farm Bureaus could sell wool through this plan.

3. That manufacturing of raw wool into finished products was made for income consumption only. The Indiana Farm Bureau doubts the advisability of manufacturing raw wool into finished products and merchantable grades already established.

4. That the manufacturing of raw wool into blankets for home consumption in Indiana has already been arranged for.

Representatives from the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers association were present. J. F. Walker, a member of this delegation, discussed national legislation. The individual wool growers also asked Mr. Walker many questions regarding the handling of Indiana wools at the Ohio warehouse in 1921.

Perry Crane, secretary of the Indiana Farm Bureau, told the farmers of the policy of handling wools in 1922 and also about manufacturing blankets for Indiana wool growers.

SOME GOOD IN ALL HUMILITY
It is only when we trust people a little that they are able to deceive us; a man must be very bad before he deceives anyone who implicitly believes in him; and a woman, however bad she may be, is incapable of doing it at all.—Ex.

consumer's dollar. The California raisin growers now get 49 cents out of each dollar as against the average of 37 cents.

When we get this proportion for the rest of the farmers, his greatest problem will be solved. It is not only the greatest problem of the farmer but of the nation.

Agriculture Must Continue Its Cooperative Operations or Pay Middlemen's Profits as in Past

Many Problems Face Farmer
But Marketing and Finance
Most Important.

BY H. C. MCKENZIE.
Member Executive Committee of
American Farm Bureau Federation.
One of the problems, the solution of which is of vital importance to the whole country, is the present depressed condition of agriculture.

The agricultural problem has many angles but prices, finance, transportation, and marketing are among the most important.

It is evident to all students of the subject that agriculture has been deflated beyond most other industries and that while the farmer's prices are on a pre-war basis, his purchasing power is only about 55 per cent of what it was in pre-war times.

The problem presented is how to get back the farmer's purchasing power to 100 per cent.

There seems to be a hope of increasing the price to the consumer and being able to compete in world markets so that question resolves itself into the lowering of costs between the producer and consumer; by lower transportation costs and by more efficient methods of distribution; one of these is cooperative marketing.

Most business enterprises reduced to their lowest terms consist of two main parts: production and sales. Large concerns add many others to these: organization, engineering, purchasing, accounting, but the most vital factors are production and sales. Without economic production and an efficient sales organization, no business can prosper.

An Efficient Producer.
The farmer is an efficient producer. If any of you doubt it look around you at the successful men from the city who have gotten the land hunger and gone and gotten a farm and are running it in competition with the average dirt farmer; nine times out of ten, if these men keep books, at the end of the year the balances are in red.

The banks are full of loans secured by mortgages on the orchards and vineyards that could not be foreclosed for anything like face value.

The farmers had been experimenting with cooperative marketing associations but always the dealers succeeded in pulling out enough members to queer the deal and Fresno, the center of the raisin and fruit industry, was said to be the dearest place in the world; then in desperation the farmers and the bankers got together and formed a cooperative association with an iron bound contract for five years, with each grow-

er, for his entire crop; the grading, packing, and selling were entirely in the hands of the association, and what has been the result? The association sold last year not 35,000 tons at a cent a pound, but more than 200,000 tons at a net price to the growers of 10 cents and the price has not been raised to the consumer.

Found the Solution.
The dairymen, like the California fruit raisers, have learned in the costly school of experience, and at length have evolved a form of co-operative association that bids fair to solve the problem. The chief difficulty in the way of success is that some of the farmers would like to "steal a ride" that is get all the advantages of price and conditions without assuming any of the expenses or putting up any of the money necessary to make it a success; for farmer's business concerns have to be financed just like all others; the farmer's work and training make him an individualist and one of the hardest lessons he has to learn is team work.

SUDAN GRASS.
In some states west of the Mississippi Sudan Grass has been seeded in spring wheat and oats at the rate of 10 pounds to the acre. After the grain is cut the Sudan comes on for a rank growth. We are endeavoring to secure several trials of this practice in oats this spring in St. Joseph county. Ten pounds Sudan—seven pecks oats.

A DENTAL SERVICE BACKED BY A POLICY OF TRUTHFULNESS

That is the one thought in mind when treating a patient. There have been many doctors and dentists that have misled people into believing that they could do the impossible. That is not our policy. We believe in telling you the exact work that will be necessary in your case and just what we can do and what we are unable to do. It costs you nothing to consult us and examinations are free. The least one can do is investigate for themselves.

J. T. HOLMES D.D.S.
Corner Michigan & Washington Sts.
Over Central Drug Co.
Look for Sign

GIGANTIC PIE PLANT
Sticks or rhubarb measuring 57 inches in length have been raised by an English gardener.

SPRINGTIME IS PICTURE MAKING TIME!

Spring is here and all nature is bursting forth in wonderful splendor. You now have the opportunity to take pictures that you have been waiting for all winter.

Everything on the farm from baby brother and sister to your pet livestock are interesting photograph subjects. There should be a camera in every farm home. Keep a record of growth of pig litters, calves and chickens by photograph.

We have a complete line of cameras and camera supplies. We are the exclusive camera shop in South Bend. We are proud of our work; it is a pleasure to please you. Your films may be mailed to us and finished pictures will be returned to you the same day received. Make our shop your headquarters for camera supplies and you will get good pictures.

AULT'S CAMERA SHOP
122 SOUTH MAIN ST.
Opposite the Court House

First Hand News of Farm Bureaus of
Northern Indiana and Lower Michigan Fully Covered.

NAPPANEE HOLSTEINS LISTED IN TEST RECORD

Elkhart county Holsteins are continuing to make good milk and butter production records, as indicated by the official tests reported from the office of Malcolm H. Gardner, DeLavan, Wis., superintendent of advanced registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

This week's bulletin had two pure bred Holstein-Friesian cows, owned by George Freese's Sons, Nappanee, listed.

One cow, Freese's Victory, is reported as having made at the age of three years and 11 months, a record of 491.8 pounds of milk and 19.412 pounds of butter fat, in seven days, equivalent to 24.2 pounds of butter.

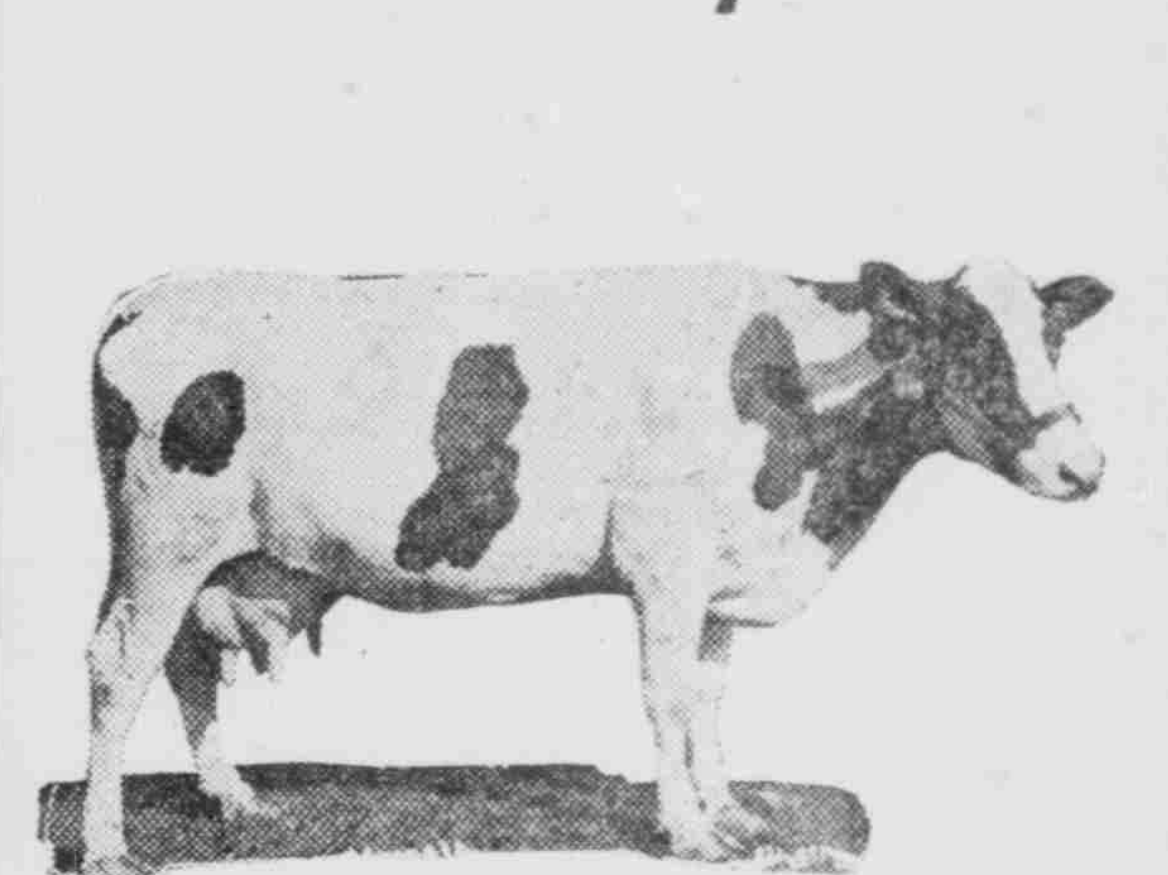
The other cow, Freese's Flower, at the age of three years and nine months, produced 488.8 pounds of milk and 18.855 pounds of butter fat, in seven days, equivalent to 23.3 pounds of butter.

LIVE STOCK PEOPLE BUSY.
The executive committee of the Producers' Live Stock Commission association at the Indianapolis stock yards have engaged D. L. Sammons, of the Bureau of Markets at the Chicago yards, as manager of the Indianapolis co-operative. Mr. Sammons severs his connection with the Bureau of Markets on April 13 and begins work with the Indianapolis association on April 14.

A committee of the Indianapolis association goes to St. Louis on Friday, April 14, to study the operation of the Producers' Commission association at East St. Louis—the largest company in point of business done at that point.

A meeting of the Indianapolis association is called for April 24 at which time the executive committee hopes to have the entire sales force selected and ready for work.

The St. Joe. Valley Holstein Breeders Sale May 19



This is the type of pure bred animals that will be sold to the highest bidder at Charles Weidler's big dairy farm, four miles south of the city, May 19. There will be about 60 animals of this quality—all pure bred Holsteins—and many of them having a record of better than 20 pounds of butter fat per week.

Several excellent bulls are among the lot.

This is the sale worth waiting for. Here is the opportunity St. Joseph county farmers have been hoping for. Now is the time to replace scrub stock with pure-breds, thereby improving the herd.

All cows have passed the tuberculin test and are sold subject to 60-day re-test.

You cannot make a mistake by attending this sale, May 19.

The St. Joe Valley Holstein Breeders Association